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# THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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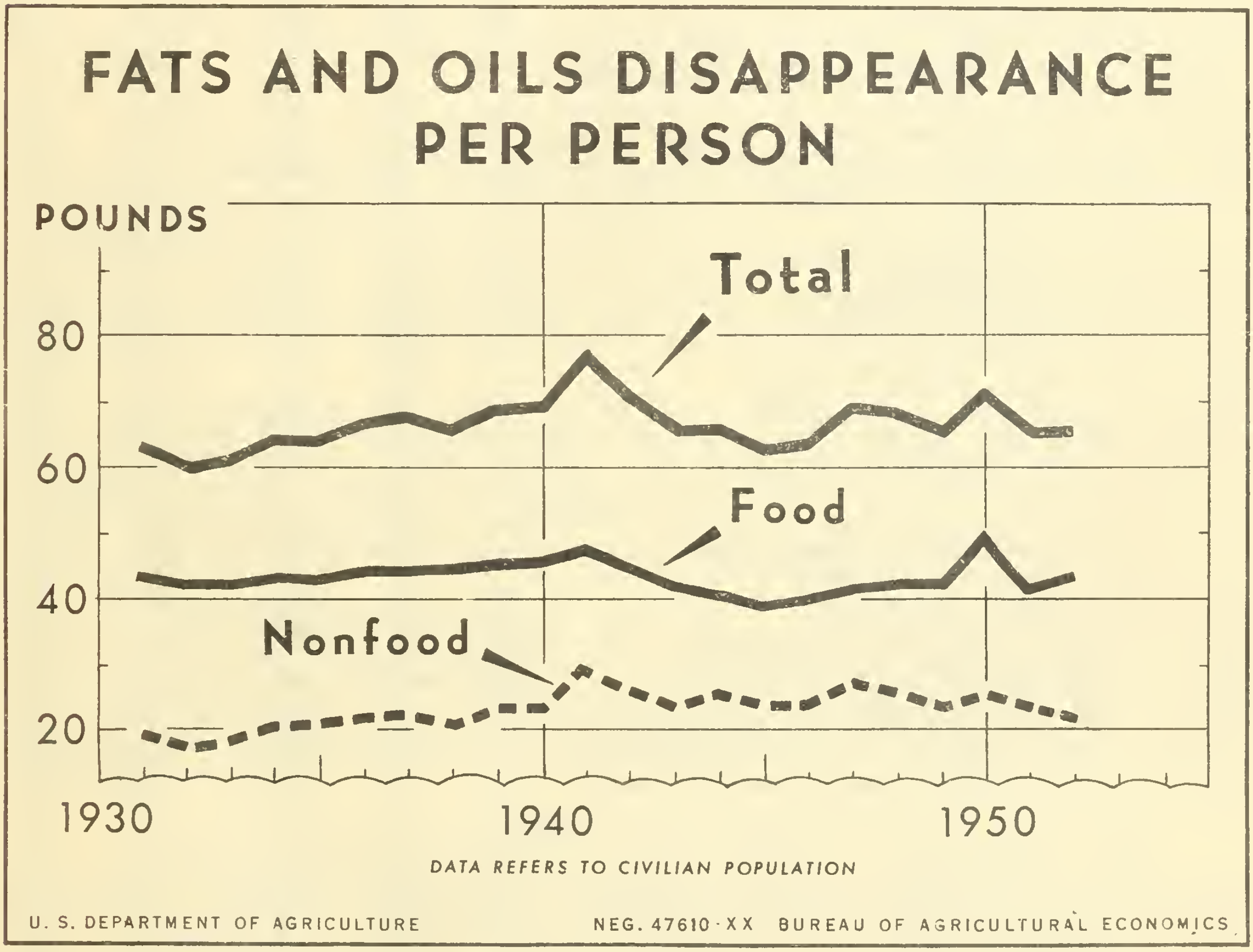

FATS AND OILS DISAPPEARANCE PER PERSON

DATA REFERS TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47610-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Disappearance of fats and oils in 1952 was one pound per person larger than a year earlier, with an increase in food more than offsetting reduced use in nonfood products. Consumption in margarine, cooking and salad oils and industrial products other than soap and drying oils was at a peak while consumption of butter and use in soap declined to new lows.

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Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

| Item | March | | | 1953 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951 | 1952 | January | February | March |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Babassu oil, tanks, New York | 23.8 | 12.5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York | 67.0 | 74.5 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.9 |
| Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago | 65.4 | 72.9 | 65.3 | 65.3 | 65.3 |
| Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York | 40.8 | 37.7 | 31.1 | 30.1 | 30.1 |
| Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills | 35.5 | 32.6 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y. | 36.5 | 33.4 | 26.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 |
| Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/ | 24.0 | 11.5 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 22.7 |
| Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included) | 25.0 | 12.8 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 23.7 |
| Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included) | 29.2 | 16.5 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 28.2 |
| Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York | 18.2 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.6 |
| Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York | 25.4 | 24.1 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 20.2 |
| Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills | 24.5 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 14.8 |
| Corn oil, refined, drums, New York | 31.9 | 18.0 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills | 23.5 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.9 |
| Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/ | 26.4 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 17.2 |
| Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East | 6.2 | .9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York | 32.2 | 18.9 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 23.2 |
| Degras, common, barrels, New York | 11.5 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.5 |
| Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York | 45.0 | 21.2 | 30.2 | 31.0 | 30.9 |
| Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago | 15.4 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago | 14.6 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago | 17.9 | 10.7 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 9.1 |
| Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago | 18.5 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 10.3 |
| Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago | 22.0 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 13.3 |
| Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis | 22.4 | 16.8 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15.1 |
| Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York | 24.0 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.6 |
| Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago | 35.0 | 26.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 |
| Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York | 21.9 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 11.0 |
| Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York | 39.5 | 34.0 | 28.2 | 29.0 | 30.0 |
| Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York | 34.9 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 25.3 |
| Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York | 23.0 | 16.5 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 11.4 |
| Oleostearine, barrels, New York | 21.0 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York | 46.1 | 28.7 | 31.9 | 34.4 | 34.7 |
| Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York | 20.6 | 16.6 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/ | 27.4 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills | 25.4 | 13.7 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 24.7 |
| Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York | 33.6 | 21.5 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 |
| Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York | 28.2 | 21.4 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.9 |
| Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast | 19.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York | 38.2 | 37.0 | 36.2 | 36.0 | 36.0 |
| Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills | 20.5 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 13.5 |
| Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York | 27.8 | 14.9 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 20.3 |
| Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago | 35.0 | 26.1 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 25.0 |
| Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York | 31.8 | 21.5 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 23.4 |
| Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York | 18.8 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Tall oil, refined, tanks, works | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago | 17.0 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago | 15.7 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago | 14.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York | 42.5 | 41.3 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 31.6 |
| Tung oil, tanks, New York | 40.9 | 39.8 | 30.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 |

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.
2/ Near-by futures.
3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

# THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 15, 1953

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## SUMMARY

Production of edible vegetable oils in the six months October 1952-March 1953 was about the same as the year before. But because of substantially larger stocks at the beginning of the season, supplies have been greater than in the same period a year ago. Total disappearance in this period was 3 percent less than a year ago, as reduced exports more than offset an increase in domestic disappearance. Stocks on April 1, 1953 were 35 percent greater than a year earlier and the largest of record for the date.

Although total stocks on April 1 were large, commercial stocks were comparatively small, as CCC holdings of 1951 and 1952 crop cottonseed oil comprised about 75 percent of total stocks of all edible vegetable oils. About half the cottonseed oil likely to be produced from the 1952 crop has been tendered to CCC under the support program for cottonseed.

Market prices of cottonseed oil have trended upward since the beginning of the crop year and are now only somewhat below the CCC resale price for domestic use. At the beginning of the crop year, prices were moderately below the CCC resale level. Prices of soybean oil also have risen, as the withdrawal of cottonseed oil from commercial channels increased the demand for soybean oil.

Production of edible oils in April-September 1953 probably will be greater than a year ago, mainly because of larger crushings of soybeans. Stocks of soybeans on April 1 were nearly 16 million bushels greater than on the same date last year. Total disappearance (domestic plus exports) of these oils is expected to be less than the year before and stocks next October 1 will reach a new peak. However, most of them will be owned by CCC. Prices of edible oils have declined in recent weeks but this movement appears to be leveling off and probably will be reversed later this spring. As supplies in commercial channels during the balance of the marketing year may not be sufficient to meet requirements, CCC may sell some of its oil for domestic use before 1953 crop oil becomes available in volume next September.

Since last fall, CCC has purchased 182 million pounds of butter under the support programs. As of mid-May, 74 million pounds had been offered to school lunch programs and other eligible outlets.

Stocks of lard on April 1, 1953, totaled 239 million pounds, 85 million pounds larger than a year earlier. Total disappearance during the first half of the 1952-53 marketing year was about 10 percent less than a year earlier, a cut in exports more than offsetting a slight increase in domestic use. Lard production during the remainder of the marketing year may be about 15 percent below a year earlier, mainly reflecting the smaller number of hogs on farms on January 1, 1953. With exports and domestic consumption not expected to differ greatly from April-September 1952, stocks on October 1, 1953, may be only about half as large as at the beginning of the current marketing year. Lard prices have been increasing and some further strengthening appears likely as they are still well below edible oil prices.

Total disappearance of inedible tallow and grease during the first half of the current marketing year was 23 percent above a year earlier, mainly reflecting a high level of exports. As supplies will continue far above domestic needs, little change in price is anticipated.

In recent years, large exports of fats and oils from the U. S. were required to compensate for short supplies in other exporting areas. Also, various U. S. financial aid programs contributed to the high export level. Production in areas other than the U. S. has recovered substantially from the low early postwar levels and the trend appears to be gradually upward. Synthetics are making some inroads in the European market for fats and oils. However, world population is increasing and in many producing areas, more fats must be retained to meet a rising per capita consumption. Consequently it appears that other countries will continue to require substantial quantities of U. S. fats and oils. In view of increasing supplies from alternative sources, price competition will be more important than in recent years if U. S. exports are to continue close to recent high levels. Shipments of Chinese soybeans and oil through the Suez Canal in October 1952-March 1953 were about three times as great as the year before. Prices of these oils and oilseeds are below U. S. levels.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### April 1 Stocks of Soybeans 16 Million Bushels Above a Year Earlier

Stocks of soybeans in all positions on April 1, 1953 totaled nearly 146 million bushels, the largest of record. Crushings during the first half of the marketing year beginning in October were 7 percent below a year earlier but exports were almost twice as large. About 14 million bushels of soybeans have been placed under support during the present marketing year, but most of these will be redeemed by farmers as prices are well above the support level.

During the 1951-52 season, oil prices declined while prices of meal increased. The reverse has been true this season; oil prices have advanced almost 3 cents per pound (25 percent), while meal prices have declined by almost as much in percentage terms. Last year the combined value of the oil and meal declined from October through March and then increased through August. This year no pronounced trend has been evident. Combined values so far this year have been above a year earlier, but the reverse may be true during the summer. Prices received by farmers for soybeans, on the other hand, have averaged less than a year earlier, indicating that crusher's margins have been moderately above the low level of a year ago.

## Farmers Urged to Reduce 1953 Flaxseed Acreage

Prices received by farmers for 1952 crop flaxseed fluctuated around the support level through January 1953 but have since declined substantially and at present are well below support. The decline reflects a drop in the value of the products obtained from a bushel of flaxseed. Flaxseed not placed under support programs by the end of January 1953 is not eligible for support. Linseed oil prices have been relatively stable this crop year but prices of linseed meal have declined sharply since December and in May were over 20 percent below the December peak. Prices of all oilseed meals have declined this year as supplies have been large in relation to demand. Farmers had through April to redeem their loans (5.4 million bushels were placed under support) but it is not likely that many did so.

Total stocks of flaxseed on April 1 were 19.7 million bushels, 1 million bushels below the year before. Farm stocks were nearly 2 million less than a year earlier. Stocks of flaxseed next July 1, the beginning of the crop year, are likely to be as large as last year, when they totaled 11.5 million bushels. With little possibility for an increase in the value of flaxseed products, prices for flaxseed during the rest of the crop year probably will remain below support.

The USDA has urged farmers to reduce their 1953 flaxseed plantings 10 to 15 percent below last year. According to the March intentions report, farmers plan a 20 percent increase in acreage planted to flaxseed in 1953. Supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil at the beginning of the 1953 crop year are expected to equal more than a year's requirements. A crop equal to what could be expected on the basis of the intentions reports would add to the surplus.

CCC is offering for sale at market prices 1953 crop flaxseed acquired in Texas. The support price for the 1953 crop, which is about the same as for the 1952 crop, is above the present market level. CCC expects to have available for sale up to 1,250,000 bushels of Texas flaxseed by July 31, 1953.

## Half 1952 Cottonseed Crushings Tendered to CCC

Cottonseed products tendered to CCC under the support program for 1952 crop cottonseed are equal to about half of the estimated crop year output of these commodities. Tenders are as follows in millions of pounds: oil, crude basis, 874; meal, 2,389; linters, 502. March 30 was the last day for tendering products to CCC.

Under the support program for 1951 crop cottonseed, CCC purchased 136 million pounds of crude oil, 350 million pounds of meal and 82 million pounds of linters.

CCC still owns most of the oil and linters obtained from the two crops but about half the meal has been sold. Sales of oil totaled only 17 million pounds, leaving 993 million pounds, crude basis. This is 75 percent of total stocks of all edible vegetable oils on March 31, 1953. As total disappearance in the spring and summer usually exceeds current output, it appears likely that CCC will sell some of its stocks before new crop oil comes on the market in quantity next September.

## Use of Solvent Extraction Expanding

Based on data recently released by the Production and Marketing Administration, solvent extraction was used to process 179 million bushels of soybeans, over 9 million bushels of flaxseed, and 636 thousand tons of cottonseed from the 1951 crops. The quantities of soybeans processed by this method have increased steadily since the war ended. Only 45 million bushels were processed by the solvent method in 1945-46, the earliest year for which data are available (Table 2). Data for the other oilseeds are not available for years prior to 1951.

Table 3 shows the yield of oil and meal from the three methods used to process soybeans for 1947-49 and 1951. These data indicate that the yields for each process have followed no trend. However, on the average, the solvent method recovers about 20 percent more soybean oil than the screw-press method and about 26 percent more oil than hydraulic presses. Hydraulic presses used to crush soybeans mainly are located in the South. With an increasing proportion of the crop processed by the solvent method, average yields of soybean oil per bushel crushed have increased steadily.

For cottonseed, the screw press method recovers about 7 percent more oil than hydraulic presses which were used to process 57 percent of the crop, solvent extraction recovers 13 percent more, and the combination prepress-solvent method recovers 20 percent more. For flaxseed, the prepress solvent method recovers about 5 percent more oil than does the screw-press method which was used to process 53 percent of the crop.

Table 2.- Specified oilseeds: Quantities processed by type of equipment, 1945-49 and 1951 1/

| Crop year beginning | Hydraulic press |  | Continuous screw press |  | Solvent extraction |  | Prepress-solvent extraction |  | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Quantity | Percentage of total | Quantity | Percentage of total | Quantity | Percentage of total | Quantity | Percentage of total |  |
|  | Million bushels | Percent | Million bushels | Percent | Million bushels | Percent | Million bushels | Percent | Million bushels |
|  |  |  |  |  | Soybeans |  |  |  |  |
| 1945 | 12 | 8 | 102 | 64 | 45 | 28 | --- | --- | 159 |
| 1946 | 16 | 10 | 109 | 64 | 45 | 27 | --- | --- | 170 |
| 1947 | 13 | 8 | 88 | 54 | 61 | 38 | --- | --- | 162 |
| 1948 | 9 | 5 | 102 | 55 | 73 | 40 | --- | --- | 184 |
| 1949 | 6 | 3 | 81 | 41 | 109 | 56 | --- | --- | 196 |
| 1951 | 3 | 1 | 60 | 25 | 179 | 74 | --- | --- | 243 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Flaxseed |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 | 2/ | 2/ | 16 | 53 | 2/ | 2/ | 9 | 31 | 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Cottonseed |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thous. tons |  | Thous. tons |  | Thous. tons |  | Thous. tons |  | Thous. tons |
| 1951 | 3,112 | 57 | 1,728 | 32 | 319 | 6 | 318 | 6 | 5,477 |

1/ Computations based on unrounded data. Data apply to year beginning October for soybeans, July for flaxseed and August for cottonseed. Indicated oil yield in pounds per ton for 1951 were as follows:

(1) Soybeans: Hydraulic press - 280, screw press - 286, solvent extraction - 351;

(2) Flaxseed: Screw press - 709, prepress-solvent - 747;

(3) Cottonseed: Hydraulic press - 307, screw press - 329, solvent extraction - 348, prepress-solvent - 368.

2/ Data connot be shown without disclosing operations of individual processors.

Compiled by the U. S. Production and Marketing Administration from data collected by the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.- Soybean oil and meal: Yield per bushel of soybeans processed, by method of processing, 1947-49 and 1951 1/

| Year beginning October | Method of processing |  |  |  |  |  | Industry-average |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Hydraulic press |  | Screw press |  | Solvent extraction |  |  |  |
|  | Oil | Meal 2/ | Oil | Meal 2/ | Oil | Meal 2/ | Oil | Meal 2/ |
|  | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| 1947 | 8.46 | 48.54 | 8.86 | 48.14 | 10.67 | 46.33 | 9.51 | 47.49 |
| 1948 | 8.67 | 48.33 | 9.16 | 47.84 | 10.94 | 46.06 | 9.84 | 47.16 |
| 1949 | 8.38 | 49.52 | 8.96 | 48.94 | 10.73 | 47.17 | 9.93 | 47.97 |
| 1951 3/ | 8.39 | 49.16 | 8.57 | 48.98 | 10.52 | 47.03 | 10.00 | 47.55 |

1/ Data on yields by method of processing are not available for the 1950 crop-year nor for crop-years prior to 1947.

2/ 1947 and 1948 yields of meal were computed for each method of processing and for the industry-average by subtracting the corresponding yield of oil and 3 pounds for processing loss from a 60-pound bushel of soybeans. Since 1949, industry-average yields of meal can be computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Yields of meal for each method of processing in 1949 and 1951 were computed in the same way as in 1947 and 1948, except that the processing loss used was determined by subtracting the combined industry-average yield of oil and meal from a 60-pound bushel of soybeans.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Production and Marketing Administration. This table is from a Marketing Research Report entitled "Soybeans: Economic Analyses Relating to Processing" by Martin S. Simon to be published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## Substantial Quantities of Peanuts Placed Under Support; Support for 1953 Crop Announced

Producers have placed nearly 120 million pounds of 1952 crop farmers' stock peanuts under support programs. Most of these peanuts were produced in the southeast area with the rest from the Virginia-Carolina Area. Few peanuts are likely to be redeemed as commercial supplies probably will be sufficient to meet requirements for edible use. However, commercial stocks at the end of the crop year probably will be reduced from the high level of the year before. No peanuts were placed under support in the southwest area as the crop was small and prices were above support. CCC still owns about 85 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts from the 1951 crop. CCC sales of 1951 crop peanuts for crushing so far this crop year totaled 8 million pounds. These sales are on a bid basis.

A 658 acre increase in the 1953 acreage allotment for peanuts was announced April 2. This brought the national total for 1953 to 1,679,139 acres, 26,602 acres less than the year before. About 80 percent of the 658 additional acres will go to New Mexico for Valencia-type peanuts, which would otherwise be in short supply. Last year, under this provision, an additional 32,639 acres were added to the 1952 allotment for Virginia and Valencia peanuts.

It was announced April 24 that 1953 crop farmers' stock peanuts produced on allotted acreage will be supported at a minimum price of $237.60 per ton, $1.80 less than the 1952 support level. This minimum average support price equals 90 percent of the March 15, 1953 parity price. The minimum support will be raised to 90 percent of the August 1 parity (the start of the marketing year) if parity on that date is higher than on March 15. The support for the 1952 crop was 90 percent of parity as of August 1, 1952.

## Import Quotas Established for Tung Oil

It was announced April 7 that imports of tung oil and the oil equivalent of tung nuts during the period April 8-June 30, 1953 will be limited to 2 million pounds plus any quantities in transit to the U. S. as of April 7. This action was taken under Section 104 of the Defense Production Act which requires the Secrtary of Agriculture to limit imports to such quantities as will not impair domestic production of the same or competing commodities, interfere with their orderly marketing or storing or result in unnecessary burdens or expenditures under any price support program. The Act is scheduled to expire June 30, 1953.

Price support for domestic tung nuts is mandatory within the range of 60 to 90 percent of parity. The 1952 crop is being supported by purchase agreements on nuts and loans and purchase agreements on oil at 62.2 percent of parity, equivalent to 26.5 cents per pound of oil. The support price is the same as for the 1951 crop, but in terms of percent of parity is slightly higher.

Production of tung oil from domestic tung nuts has increased substantially since World War II but imports, mostly from China, continued the major source of supply until the outbreak of war in Korea. Prices generally declined from the end of World War II until 1950 when the trend was reversed by the Korean outbreak. Prices were given a further upward impetus in December 1950 by the announcement of Communist China of an embargo on all exports to the United States and the "freezing" by the U. S. Government of Chinese Communist and North Korean assets in the United States. These actions stopped the importation of tung oil by the United States from China. Consequently, imports in the last two years (mostly from Argentina) were reduced to 30 million pounds annually compared with 112 million in 1950. Prices tended to remain near the high level reached early in 1951 until late in 1952, when oil from the record 1952 domestic tung nut crop came on the market. In May 1953, tung oil (domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills) was selling for slightly less than 28 cents per pound, more than 20 percent lower than on November 1, 1952 (the beginning of the crop year). But the May price is still about 15 percent above the immediate pre-Korean level and above the support level of 26.5 cents per pound.

Domestic disappearance of tung oil in November 1952-March 1953 (the latest period for which data are available) totaled 21 million pounds, about the same as for the comparable period a year earlier but substantially less than before supplies from China were embargoed.

Export restrictions on tung oil, which had been in effect since the spring of 1951, were removed in February 1953.

### Controls on Castor Oil Suspended

Restrictions on domestic use and exports of castor oil were suspended in April 1953. These actions are based on increased supplies of this oil. Castor oil is a strategic oil stockpiled by the Munitions Board and controls were placed on this oil early in 1951 to assure that supplies would be sufficient for military and essential civilian requirements.

### Hearings Held by Tariff Commission on Import Controls of Fats and Oils

The Tariff Commission held hearings on May 7 and 8 to determine whether imports of peanuts and peanut oil, flaxseed and linseed oil and tung nuts and tung oil should be controlled under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act,as amended. At present, imports of these commodities are controlled under Section 104 of the Defense Production Act. However, this Act will expire June 30, 1953.

## INCREASES IN PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE OF FATS AND OILS IN 1952

Per capita disappearance of fats and oils into civilian trade channels in 1952 was up 1 pound from the year before, with an increase in consumption in food more than offsetting a decline in nonfood use. (See table 9.)

Food uses of fats and oils in 1952 totaled 43.9 pounds (fat content) 2.3 pounds more than the year before and the most since 1942 except for 1950 when considerable quantities were stockpiled all along the channels of distribution. Consumption of margarine, and "other edible oils" (mostly cooking and salad oils, salad dressings and mayonnaise) was at a peak while butter consumption declined to a new low. Use in shortening increased about 1 pound while direct use of lard declined fractionally.

Nonfood uses of fats and oils in 1952, at 21.6 pounds per person, was 1.5 pounds less than a year earlier and the lowest since 1938. Consumption in industrial products other than soap and drying oils was at a record level but was more than offset by declines in soap and drying oils. Soaps and drying-oil products using fats and oils have been meeting increasing competition from products made from other commodities. Also, stocks of these products, built up in 1950-51, probably were reduced.

## UNITED STATES TRADE IN FATS AND OILS

### United States Major Exporter; Reflects Tremendous Increase in Production

During the last decade, the United States has changed from a net importer of fats, oils and oilseeds to a major net exporter. This reflects a sharp increase in production from domestic materials, and wartime dislocations and other changes in conditions in other major producing areas. Since World War II, United States production from domestic materials has comprised 23 to 24 percent of estimated world production compared with only 15 percent in 1935-39.

Table 4.- Fats and oils: World production and United States as a percentage of the total 1/

| Area | 1935-39 average | 1946 | 1948 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| United States | 6,849 | 8,594 | 10,188 | 11,726 | 12,011 | 12,061 |
| Other | 39,081 | 27,058 | 31,932 | 36,194 | 39,939 | 38,139 |
| World total | 45,930 | 35,652 | 42,120 | 47,920 | 51,950 | 50,200 |
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| United States as percent of World total | 15 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 |

1/ Butter on a fat content basis.
2/ Preliminary.
Foreign Agricultural Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Production from domestic materials did not exceed consumption until calendar year 1948 (except for the 1943-44 war years when special efforts were made to raise output) but has exceeded consumption in every year since then (table 5). Output in recent years has been about 60-70 percent above the levels of the 1930's and 55 percent above the 1925-29 average. Lower output in the 1930's than in 1925-29 reflected the depression and drought. Major increases in the last decade have been in soybean and linseed oils, inedible tallow and greases and lard. These have more than offset a sharp drop in butter production. Higher soybean output has been encouraged by improved varieties and methods of harvesting, and increasing use of vegetable oils and high protein feeds. Domestic output of flaxseed was given a strong upward impetus by wartime and early postwar needs for linseed oil and the increase in the support price to obtain the needed production. Larger supplies of lard and tallow and greases reflect greater slaughter of cattle and hogs and increased yields per animal. Also, rendering activity has increased over the prewar period.

While total domestic consumption has trended upward since 1932, the expansion has not been as great as for production. Most of the gain in consumption since the mid-1930's was due to the increase in population. Consumption per person in 1952 was about one pound less than the 1935-39 average, but with the population 22 percent larger, total consumption was up 18 percent.

Total consumption of table spreads, butter and margaine, has declined since the 1930's, probably because of reduced use of potatoes, bread and other starchy foods. Soap and drying oils have been meeting increasing competition from non-fat materials such as synthetic detergants and resins. Those reductions have tended to offset increased consumption of fats and oils in "other industrial products" and in cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, etc. (table 9).

The United States was a net importer of fats and oils from 1924 through 1942 (table 6). During the war, imports were curtailed by Japanese conquests in the Pacific and by German submarine activity, while exports to allied countries were increased. Large output in 1943-44, a sharp reduction in stocks and a moderate decline in consumption per person made it possible for the United States to export more fats and oils than it imported during 1943-45. Large quantities were shipped to our allies under lend-lease arrangements. Most of it was lard sent to Great Britain and linseed oil that went to Russia for food use. From 1942 until February 1949, world supplies of fats and oils under control of the allied nations were allocated by an international board.

United States exports declined sharply after 1944. In 1947 and 1948 imports rose substantially and in those years this country again became a net importer. Since 1948, however, a sharp expansion in production made it possible for the U. S. to resume its war-time position as a net exporter.

## United States Has Always Exported Food Fats; Imported Large Quantities of Nonfood Fats

Through 1934, the United States was a net exporter of fats and oils used in food, nearly all of which was lard. Exports were large through the 1920's. A decline set in after 1929, reflecting the general contraction in international trade in the early 1930's and a drive for self-sufficiency by most European countries, especially Germany. When production of animal fats in the United States was curtailed in the mid 1930's exports of food fats were reduced sharply and large quantities of imported oils were consumed in food. In 1942 the position was reversed and the United States has been a net exporter since. The major edible fats and oils exported by the United States in recent years were lard, soybeans, and soybean oil (table 8). Net exports, including the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing, in 1949-52 were equal to 14 percent of domestic production compared with 5 percent in the 1930's.

Imports of industrial oils always have been large. However, increasing availability of domestic oils and nonfat substitutes have reduced the quantities imported to substantially below prewar levels. In addition, record exports of tallow and greases in recent years have cut the net import balance to a low level and in 1952, the U. S. had a net export balance. Domestic consumption of inedible tallow and greases has not kept pace with increased production, mainly because of displacement of soap by synthetic detergents. Hence, large quantities have been available for export at prices well below prewar averages. In 1952, net exports of these fats totaled 747 million pounds compared with a small net export balance prewar. Net imports of oils used for nonfood purposes in 1949-52 were equal to 3 percent of domestic consumption of inedible fats compared with 48 percent in 1935-39 and 45 percent in 1931-34.

The major reductions in imports from prewar levels have been in linseed (including the oil equivalent of flaxseed) and palm oils (table 7). Formerly, linseed oil from domestic flaxseed supplied only about one-half of that consumed in the United States; the rest was imported, mainly in the form of flaxseed from Argentina. Since the 1948 crop, supplies from domestic materials have been in excess of requirements. In the prewar period, substantial quantities of palm oil were used in food to supplement domestic edible oils. In addition, substantial quantities were used in soap. Today, large supplies of edible oils and tallow and greases have displaced palm oil, and its use in this country is practically limited to the tin and terne plating industry. Imports of coconut oil (including copra) have been maintained around the prewar level and in 1952 comprised over 50 percent of total imports of all fats and oils compared with 30 percent in 1935-39. Coconut oil is classified as a strategic oil and is stockpiled by the Munitions Board. Other strategic stockpiled oils are palm, sperm and castor. Imports of castor oil have expanded sharply since 1939. Imports of tung oil have fluctuated with changes in conditions affecting China, the major source of supply. Since December 1950, imports of Chinese tung oil have been prohibited and the greatly reduced quantities coming to the U. S. have been almost entirely from South America.

## Level of Future Exports More Dependent Upon Price [1]

In recent years, several foreign countries have had to buy large quantities of fats and oils from the U. S. to compensate for short supplies in other exporting areas. Also, various financial aid programs by the U. S. have contributed to high U. S. exports. In 1949 and 1950, about half of our exports were financed by these programs. Since then, the percentage has dropped to about 10 percent or less. At present most of the aid is for the purchase of soybeans for Formosa. Yugoslavia has received considerable aid during the past year or so for the purchase of animal fats as drought reduced the domestic supplies. Some financial assistance has gone to Austria, Germany, France and the Netherlands for animal fats, soybeans and oil, and flaxseed and linseed oil.

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[1] Part of this section is based upon a statement by Mr. Paul E. Quintus, USDA, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on May 18, 1953.

Production in foreign areas has recovered substantially from the low war and early postwar levels and the trend appears to be gradually upward. Reduced import requirements on the part of the U. S. is resulting in greater supplies for other markets. In addition, synthetics are making some inroads in the European market for nonfood fats. Synthetics have become important in the United Kingdom and Western Germany and have been introduced in virtually all Western European countries. However, further expansion is expected to be limited and gradual. On the other hand, world population is constantly expanding and in many producing areas (India is an outstanding example) more fats must be retained to meet a rising per capita consumption.

It appears that other countries will continue to require substantial quantities of U. S. fats and oils for many years to come. In view of increasing supplies from alternative sources, price competition will be more important than in recent years if U. S. exports are to continue close to recent high levels. Chinese edible oils and soybeans reentered the European market on a sizable scale in 1951 but are still relatively small compared to prewar. This only partly represents a net increase in exportable supplies since to some extent it reflects a diversion from the Japanese market. (When the Chinese Communists entered the Korean conflict late in 1950, Japan switched from Manchurian to American soybeans. At present, Japan is the largest single outlet for American soybeans.) Supplies of competing oils and oilseeds from other areas are increasing. Large U. S. exports of tallow and grease for use in soap and increasing use of synthotics are enabling other countries to increase use of palm oil in food. Palm oil sells above tallow but well below present prices for U. S. edible oils.

The U. S. traditionally has been the major exporter of lard. We produce about half the world's supply and nearly 90 percent of the lard entering international trade is of U. S. origin. U. S. lard is the lowest priced edible fat entering world trade in any volume. Exports have been at a high rate and probably will so continue. Major markets are Cuba, the Latin American countries and Western Europe. The United Kingdom will take large quantities of lard if the dollar exchange is available. Lard is encountering increasing competition from margarine and shortening in continental Western Europe.

As is the case for lard, the U. S. is the major producer and exporter of inedible tallow and greases. It accounts for more than half the production and nearly all the international trade. These are the lowest priced fats in world trade. With prices expected to remain comparatively low, exports are likely to continue large.

As indicated earlier, imports have declined from the prewar levels and any change in the next few years probably will be downward. The largest outlet for coconut oil, the major oil imported, is in soap, which has been meeting increasing competition from synthetics. Also, imports of coconut oil have been inflated by requirements for stockpiling. Most of the other imported oils have rather specialized uses and research can either expand or contract our dependency upon them. This of course also is true for coconut oil.

Table 5 .- Production of primary fats and oils from domestic materials and domestic disappearance of all fats and oils

| Year | Production from domestic material 1/ 2/ | Domestic disappearance 1/ 3/ | Excess of production over disappearance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Percent |
| | | Food | | |
| 1931 | 6,324 | 5,884 | +440 | +7 |
| 1932 | 6,593 | 5,742 | +851 | +15 |
| 1933 | 6,585 | 5,806 | +779 | +13 |
| 1934 | 5,964 | 6,027 | -63 | -1 |
| 1935 | 5,090 | 5,942 | -852 | -14 |
| 1936 | 5,751 | 6,190 | -439 | -7 |
| 1937 | 5,740 | 6,210 | -470 | -8 |
| 1938 | 6,445 | 6,285 | +160 | +3 |
| 1939 | 6,632 | 6,523 | +109 | +2 |
| 1940 | 6,790 | 6,583 | +207 | +3 |
| 1941 | 7,073 | 6,828 | +245 | +4 |
| 1942 | 7,290 | 6,587 | +703 | +11 |
| 1943 | 8,098 | 6,168 | +1,930 | +31 |
| 1944 | 7,782 | 6,242 | +1,540 | +25 |
| 1945 | 7,024 | 5,935 | +1,089 | +18 |
| 1946 | 6,525 | 5,894 | +631 | +11 |
| 1947 | 7,375 | 6,371 | +1,004 | +16 |
| 1948 | 7,627 | 6,557 | +1,070 | +16 |
| 1949 | 8,811 | 6,647 | +2,164 | +33 |
| 1950 | 8,738 | 7,274 | +1,464 | +20 |
| 1951 | 9,029 | 6,829 | +2,200 | +32 |
| 1952 | 9,263 | 7,245 | +2,018 | +28 |
| | | Nonfood | | |
| 1931 | 1,217 | 2,434 | -1,217 | -50 |
| 1932 | 1,130 | 2,253 | -1,123 | -50 |
| 1933 | 1,230 | 2,359 | -1,129 | -48 |
| 1934 | 1,347 | 2,577 | -1,230 | -48 |
| 1935 | 1,102 | 2,675 | -1,573 | -59 |
| 1936 | 1,304 | 2,849 | -1,545 | -54 |
| 1937 | 1,270 | 2,961 | -1,691 | -57 |
| 1938 | 1,353 | 2,711 | -1,358 | -50 |
| 1939 | 1,673 | 3,050 | -1,377 | -45 |
| 1940 | 2,012 | 3,089 | -1,077 | -35 |
| 1941 | 2,263 | 3,998 | -1,735 | -43 |
| 1942 | 2,627 | 3,619 | -992 | -27 |
| 1943 | 2,570 | 3,565 | -995 | -28 |
| 1944 | 2,913 | 3,843 | -930 | -24 |
| 1945 | 2,414 | 3,674 | -1,260 | -34 |
| 1946 | 2,362 | 3,397 | -1,035 | -30 |
| 1947 | 2,647 | 3,980 | -1,333 | -33 |
| 1948 | 2,855 | 3,801 | -946 | -25 |
| 1949 | 3,111 | 3,483 | -372 | -11 |
| 1950 | 3,309 | 3,906 | -597 | -15 |
| 1951 | 3,265 | 3,616 | -351 | -10 |
| 1952 | 3,078 | 3,435 | -357 | -10 |
| | | Total | | |
| 1931 | 7,541 | 8,318 | -777 | -9 |
| 1932 | 7,723 | 7,995 | -272 | -3 |
| 1933 | 7,815 | 8,165 | -350 | -4 |
| 1934 | 7,311 | 8,604 | -1,293 | -15 |
| 1935 | 6,192 | 8,617 | -2,425 | -28 |
| 1936 | 7,055 | 9,039 | -1,984 | -22 |
| 1937 | 7,010 | 9,171 | -2,161 | -24 |
| 1938 | 7,798 | 8,995 | -1,197 | -13 |
| 1939 | 8,305 | 9,573 | -1,268 | -13 |
| 1940 | 8,802 | 9,672 | -870 | -9 |
| 1941 | 9,336 | 10,826 | -1,490 | -14 |
| 1942 | 9,917 | 10,206 | -289 | -3 |
| 1943 | 10,668 | 9,733 | +935 | +10 |
| 1944 | 10,695 | 10,085 | +610 | +6 |
| 1945 | 9,438 | 9,609 | -171 | -2 |
| 1946 | 8,887 | 9,291 | -404 | -4 |
| 1947 | 10,022 | 10,352 | -330 | -3 |
| 1948 | 10,482 | 10,357 | +125 | +1 |
| 1949 | 11,922 | 10,130 | +1,792 | +18 |
| 1950 | 12,047 | 11,180 | +867 | +8 |
| 1951 | 12,294 | 10,445 | +1,849 | +18 |
| 1952 | 12,341 | 10,679 | +1,662 | +16 |

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1/ Includes butter on an actual weight basis. 2/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing abroad. 3/ Disappearance of primary fats and oils adjusted for trade and change in stocks of manufactured products (fat content) and beginning in 1949 for trade and change in stocks of secondary oils (fatty acids, etc.).

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service and the U. S. D. A.

Table 6.- Primary fats and oils: Production, stocks and trade

| Year | Stocks January 1 | Production from domestic material 2/ | Imports plus production from imported material 3/ | Exports and shipments 2/ 4/ | Net imports (+) or net exports (-) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Quantity | Percentage of production from domestic material |
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Percent |
| | | | Food 1/ | | | |
| 1931 | 772 | 6,324 | 465 | 720 | -255 | -4 |
| 1932 | 801 | 6,593 | 332 | 742 | -410 | -6 |
| 1933 | 1,054 | 6,585 | 385 | 719 | -334 | -5 |
| 1934 | 1,320 | 5,964 | 339 | 525 | -186 | -3 |
| 1935 | 906 | 5,090 | 1,058 | 162 | +896 | +18 |
| 1936 | 767 | 5,751 | 956 | 185 | +771 | +13 |
| 1937 | 925 | 5,740 | 857 | 208 | +649 | +11 |
| 1938 | 911 | 6,445 | 630 | 292 | +338 | +5 |
| 1939 | 1,175 | 6,632 | 506 | 459 | +47 | +1 |
| 1940 | 1,151 | 6,790 | 348 | 309 | +39 | +1 |
| 1941 | 1,194 | 7,073 | 384 | 492 | -108 | -2 |
| 1942 | 1,058 | 7,290 | 171 | 779 | -608 | -8 |
| 1943 | 839 | 8,098 | 63 | 1,060 | -997 | -12 |
| 1944 | 1,178 | 7,782 | 85 | 1,137 | -1,052 | -14 |
| 1945 | 1,147 | 7,024 | 116 | 856 | -740 | -11 |
| 1946 | 963 | 6,525 | 89 | 656 | -567 | -9 |
| 1947 | 641 | 7,375 | 154 | 668 | -514 | -7 |
| 1948 | 653 | 7,627 | 223 | 698 | -475 | -6 |
| 1949 | 790 | 6,811 | 156 | 1,630 | -1,474 | -17 |
| 1950 | 875 | 8,738 | 247 | 1,261 | -1,014 | -12 |
| 1951 | 723 | 9,029 | 217 | 1,677 | -1,460 | -16 |
| 1952 | 957 | 9,263 | 208 | 1,312 | -1,104 | -12 |
| 1953 | 1,302 | | | | | |
| | | | Nonfood 1/ | | | |
| 1931 | 887 | 1,217 | 1,266 | 118 | +1,148 | +94 |
| 1932 | 938 | 1,130 | 953 | 101 | +852 | +75 |
| 1933 | 822 | 1,230 | 1,343 | 121 | +1,222 | +99 |
| 1934 | 1,063 | 1,347 | 1,180 | 105 | +1,075 | +80 |
| 1935 | 1,049 | 1,102 | 1,485 | 62 | +1,423 | +129 |
| 1936 | 1,056 | 1,304 | 1,336 | 64 | +1,272 | +98 |
| 1937 | 923 | 1,270 | 1,838 | 43 | +1,795 | +141 |
| 1938 | 1,187 | 1,353 | 1,171 | 36 | +1,135 | +84 |
| 1939 | 1,159 | 1,673 | 1,293 | 97 | +1,196 | +71 |
| 1940 | 1,118 | 2,012 | 1,308 | 117 | +1,191 | +59 |
| 1941 | 1,346 | 2,263 | 1,513 | 138 | +1,375 | +61 |
| 1942 | 1,214 | 2,627 | 822 | 99 | +723 | +28 |
| 1943 | 1,179 | 2,570 | 861 | 355 | +506 | +20 |
| 1944 | 973 | 2,913 | 905 | 393 | +512 | +18 |
| 1945 | 1,009 | 2,414 | 784 | 148 | +636 | +26 |
| 1946 | 763 | 2,362 | 726 | 125 | +601 | +25 |
| 1947 | 625 | 2,647 | 1,209 | 201 | +1,008 | +38 |
| 1948 | 640 | 2,855 | 1,043 | 218 | +825 | +29 |
| 1949 | 864 | 3,111 | 929 | 581 | +348 | +11 |
| 1950 | 1,250 | 3,309 | 1,070 | 750 | +320 | +10 |
| 1951 | 1,222 | 3,265 | 940 | 730 | +210 | +6 |
| 1952 | 1,334 | 3,078 | 788 | 1,198 | -410 | -13 |
| 1953 | 1,265 | | | | | |
| | | | Total 1/ | | | |
| 1925 | 923 | 7,520 | 1,401 | 1,053 | +348 | +5 |
| 1926 | 901 | 7,825 | 1,620 | 1,032 | +588 | +8 |
| 1927 | 1,200 | 7,960 | 1,666 | 1,043 | +623 | +8 |
| 1928 | 1,485 | 7,737 | 1,667 | 1,069 | +598 | +8 |
| 1929 | 1,333 | 7,894 | 2,164 | 1,115 | +1,049 | +13 |
| 1930 | 1,559 | 7,624 | 1,805 | 916 | +889 | +12 |
| 1931 | 1,659 | 7,541 | 1,731 | 838 | +893 | +12 |
| 1932 | 1,739 | 7,723 | 1,285 | 843 | +442 | +6 |
| 1933 | 1,876 | 7,815 | 1,728 | 840 | +888 | +11 |
| 1934 | 2,383 | 7,311 | 1,519 | 629 | +890 | +12 |
| 1935 | 1,955 | 6,192 | 2,543 | 223 | +2,320 | +37 |
| 1936 | 1,823 | 7,055 | 2,292 | 249 | +2,043 | +29 |
| 1937 | 1,848 | 7,010 | 2,695 | 251 | +2,444 | +35 |
| 1938 | 2,098 | 7,798 | 1,801 | 328 | +1,473 | +19 |
| 1939 | 2,334 | 8,305 | 1,799 | 557 | +1,242 | +15 |
| 1940 | 2,269 | 8,802 | 1,656 | 426 | +1,230 | +14 |
| 1941 | 2,540 | 9,336 | 1,897 | 629 | +1,268 | +14 |
| 1942 | 2,272 | 9,917 | 993 | 878 | +115 | +1 |
| 1943 | 2,018 | 10,668 | 924 | 1,415 | -491 | -5 |
| 1944 | 2,151 | 10,695 | 990 | 1,530 | -540 | -5 |
| 1945 | 2,156 | 9,438 | 900 | 1,004 | -104 | -1 |
| 1946 | 1,726 | 8,887 | 815 | 781 | +34 | 5/ |
| 1947 | 1,266 | 10,022 | 1,363 | 869 | +494 | +5 |
| 1948 | 1,293 | 10,482 | 1,266 | 916 | +350 | +3 |
| 1949 | 1,654 | 11,922 | 1,085 | 2,211 | -1,126 | -9 |
| 1950 | 2,125 | 12,047 | 1,317 | 2,011 | -694 | -6 |
| 1951 | 1,945 | 12,294 | 1,157 | 2,408 | -1,251 | -10 |
| 1952 | 2,291 | 12,341 | 996 | 2,509 | -1,513 | -12 |
| 1953 | 2,567 | | | | | |

1/ Prior to 1949, data are on a crude equivalent basis, thereafter on a crude plus refined basis.
2/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.
3/ Quantities of coconut, palm and other "nonfood" oils that were used in food have been taken out of the nonfood imports and added to the food imports. These amounted to (in millions of pounds) 295 in 1931-34; 519 in 1935-39 and about 150 in recent years.
4/ Includes reexports of items imported free of duty or tax.
5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 7 .- U. S. imports of selected fats, oils and oil equivalent of oilseeds

| Period | Coconut oil 1/ | Castor oil 1/ | Linseed oil 1/ | Palm oil | Palm kernel oils 2/ | Tung oil | Fish and marine oils | Food fats 3/ | Perilla oil | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. |
| Average: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1925-29 | 591 | 59 | 388 | 172 | 59 | 101 | 115 | 119 | 5 | 1,609 |
| 1930-34 | 594 | 45 | 236 | 241 | 27 | 102 | 104 | 122 | 17 | 1,488 |
| 1935-39 | 596 | 60 | 349 | 322 | 100 | 123 | 94 | 312 | 63 | 2,019 |
| 1940 | 682 | 107 | 225 | 227 | 77 | 97 | 42 | 76 | 11 | 1,544 |
| 1941 | 664 | 179 | 402 | 308 | 57 | 44 | 36 | 53 | 7 | 1,750 |
| 1942 | 121 | 121 | 289 | 78 | 35 | 8 | 64 | 105 | 1 | 822 |
| 1943 | 189 | 163 | 269 | 60 | 22 | 4/ | 96 | 84 | 4/ | 883 |
| 1944 | 166 | 166 | 271 | 71 | 39 | 2 | 38 | 118 | --- | 871 |
| 1945 | 183 | 139 | 142 | 66 | 93 | 4/ | 38 | 127 | --- | 788 |
| 1946 | 450 | 108 | 162 | 38 | 32 | 36 | 31 | 19 | --- | 876 |
| 1947 | 877 | 131 | 122 | 63 | 25 | 122 | 35 | 22 | --- | 1,397 |
| 1948 | 675 | 139 | 25 | 63 | 62 | 133 | 81 | 45 | --- | 1,223 |
| 1949 | 656 | 141 | 4 | 82 | 54 | 65 | 46 | 21 | --- | 1,069 |
| 1950 | 730 | 166 | 4/ | 56 | 66 | 112 | 74 | 80 | --- | 1,284 |
| 1951 | 681 | 156 | 4/ | 101 | 59 | 30 | 84 | 41 | --- | 1,152 |
| 1952 | 528 | 175 | 4/ | 51 | 10 | 30 | 83 | 53 | --- | 930 |

1/ Includes oil equivalent of imported seed.
2/ Includes palm kernel oil and kernels, babassu oil and kernels, tucum oil and kernels.
3/ In recent years mostly olive oil. During 1935-38 substantial amounts of cottonseed, peanut and olive oils were imported to compensate for short domestic supplies resulting from drought.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 8 .- U. S. exports and shipments of selected fats, oils and oil equivalent of oilseeds

| Period | Lard | Inedible tallow and greases | Soybean oil 1/ | Cottonseed oil 1/ | Peanut oil 1/ | Linseed oil 1/ | Beef fats 2/ | Fish and marine oils | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. |
| Average: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1925-29 | 767 | 83 | 5 | 51 | --- | 2 | 96 | 1 | 1,005 |
| 1930-34 | 584 | 66 | 3 | 32 | --- | 2 | 57 | 3 | 747 |
| 1935-39 | 192 | 10 | 33 | 8 | 3/ | 3 | 11 | 5 | 262 |
| 1940 | 325 | 8 | 39 | 17 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 406 |
| 1941 | 424 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 488 |
| 1942 | 685 | 5 | 23 | 22 | 1 | 59 | 18 | 8 | 821 |
| 1943 | 796 | 3 | 69 | 52 | 1 | 225 | 34 | 27 | 1,207 |
| 1944 | 4/938 | 27 | 83 | 8 | 3/ | 314 | 5 | 12 | 1,387 |
| 1945 | 4/672 | 13 | 103 | 12 | 3/ | 33 | 3/ | 21 | 854 |
| 1946 | 4/489 | 13 | 115 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 654 |
| 1947 | 4/417 | 69 | 4/133 | 14 | 77 | 25 | 2 | 21 | 758 |
| 1948 | 4/328 | 88 | 4/149 | 34 | 172 | 63 | 2 | 20 | 856 |
| 1949 | 664 | 433 | 592 | 119 | 207 | 66 | 31 | 40 | 2,152 |
| 1950 | 523 | 536 | 487 | 143 | 62 | 95 | 15 | 77 | 1,938 |
| 1951 | 743 | 534 | 745 | 63 | 84 | 91 | 15 | 51 | 2,326 |
| 1952 | 693 | 748 | 454 | 108 | 15 | 56 | 37 | 45 | 2,156 |

1/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushings.
2/ Edible tallow, oleo oil, oleo stock and oleo stearine.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Includes voluntary or civilian relief.

Table 9 .- Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, United States, 1931-52

| Year | Food products | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Butter (actual weight) | | Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products | | Margarine (actual weight) | | Shortening | | Edible oils 1/ | | All food products 2/ | |
| | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita |
| | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds |
| 1931 | 2,244 | 17.8 | 1,687 | 13.4 | 230 | 1.8 | 1,163 | 9.2 | 599 | 4.8 | 5,447 | 43.3 |
| 1932 | 2,275 | 18.0 | 1,799 | 14.2 | 202 | 1.6 | 936 | 7.4 | 567 | 4.5 | 5,299 | 41.9 |
| 1933 | 2,248 | 17.7 | 1,759 | 13.8 | 243 | 1.9 | 944 | 7.4 | 657 | 5.2 | 5,367 | 42.2 |
| 1934 | 2,312 | 18.0 | 1,637 | 12.8 | 263 | 2.1 | 1,197 | 9.3 | 666 | 5.2 | 5,576 | 43.5 |
| 1935 | 2,195 | 17.0 | 1,221 | 9.5 | 380 | 2.9 | 1,533 | 11.9 | 686 | 5.3 | 5,514 | 42.7 |
| 1936 | 2,114 | 16.3 | 1,442 | 11.1 | 391 | 3.0 | 1,580 | 12.2 | 732 | 5.6 | 5,778 | 44.5 |
| 1937 | 2,120 | 16.2 | 1,358 | 10.4 | 397 | 3.0 | 1,589 | 12.2 | 818 | 6.3 | 5,797 | 44.4 |
| 1938 | 2,148 | 16.3 | 1,436 | 10.9 | 385 | 2.9 | 1,499 | 11.4 | 890 | 6.8 | 5,866 | 44.6 |
| 1939 | 2,276 | 17.1 | 1,662 | 12.5 | 301 | 2.3 | 1,396 | 10.5 | 946 | 7.1 | 6,079 | 45.8 |
| 1940 | 2,244 | 16.7 | 1,901 | 14.2 | 318 | 2.4 | 1,185 | 8.8 | 997 | 7.4 | 6,146 | 45.9 |
| 1941 | 2,115 | 15.8 | 1,819 | 13.6 | 364 | 2.7 | 1,368 | 10.2 | 1,100 | 8.2 | 6,283 | 47.0 |
| 1942 | 2,093 | 15.7 | 1,689 | 12.7 | 364 | 2.7 | 1,237 | 9.3 | 1,001 | 7.5 | 5,907 | 44.3 |
| 1943 | 1,525 | 11.7 | 1,678 | 12.9 | 501 | 3.8 | 1,234 | 9.4 | 848 | 6.5 | 5,396 | 41.3 |
| 1944 | 1,532 | 11.8 | 1,583 | 12.2 | 497 | 3.8 | 1,147 | 8.8 | 871 | 6.7 | 5,239 | 40.2 |
| 1945 | 1,413 | 10.8 | 1,510 | 11.5 | 525 | 4.0 | 1,175 | 9.0 | 803 | 6.1 | 5,051 | 38.6 |
| 1946 | 1,456 | 10.4 | 1,642 | 11.7 | 533 | 3.8 | 1,409 | 10.0 | 870 | 6.2 | 5,526 | 39.4 |
| 1947 | 1,600 | 11.1 | 1,793 | 12.4 | 713 | 4.9 | 1,338 | 9.3 | 997 | 6.9 | 5,995 | 41.5 |
| 1948 | 1,450 | 9.9 | 1,850 | 12.6 | 887 | 6.0 | 1,411 | 9.6 | 1,051 | 7.1 | 6,198 | 42.1 |
| 1949 | 1,549 | 10.4 | 1,736 | 11.6 | 851 | 5.7 | 1,435 | 9.6 | 1,162 | 7.8 | 6,271 | 41.9 |
| 1950 | 1,614 | 10.6 | 1,841 | 12.1 | 919 | 6.0 | 1,656 | 10.9 | 1,326 | 8.7 | 6,870 | 45.1 |
| 1951 | 1,454 | 9.5 | 1,844 | 12.0 | 996 | 6.5 | 1,365 | 8.9 | 1,180 | 7.7 | 6,374 | 41.6 |
| 1952 3/ | 1,349 | 8.7 | 1,816 | 11.7 | 1,219 | 7.8 | 1,562 | 10.1 | 1,373 | 8.8 | 6,829 | 43.9 |

| Year | Industrial products | | | | | | | | All products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Weight | | |
| | Soap 4/ | | Drying-oil products 5/ | | Other industrial products 4/ | | All industrial products | | Including actual weight of butter and margarine | Including only fat content of butter and margarine | Per capita 2/ |
| | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita | Total | Per capita | | | |
| | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Pounds |
| 1931 | 1,498 | 11.9 | 621 | 4.9 | 315 | 2.5 | 2,434 | 19.3 | 8,357 | 7,881 | 62.6 |
| 1932 | 1,462 | 11.5 | 480 | 3.8 | 310 | 2.5 | 2,253 | 17.8 | 8,031 | 7,552 | 59.6 |
| 1933 | 1,401 | 11.0 | 553 | 4.3 | 405 | 3.2 | 2,359 | 18.5 | 8,210 | 7,726 | 60.7 |
| 1934 | 1,595 | 12.4 | 602 | 4.7 | 380 | 3.0 | 2,577 | 20.1 | 8,652 | 8,153 | 63.6 |
| 1935 | 1,428 | 11.1 | 721 | 5.6 | 526 | 4.1 | 2,675 | 20.7 | 8,689 | 8,189 | 63.5 |
| 1936 | 1,522 | 11.7 | 792 | 6.1 | 534 | 4.1 | 2,849 | 21.9 | 9,107 | 8,626 | 66.5 |
| 1937 | 1,581 | 12.1 | 851 | 6.5 | 528 | 4.0 | 2,961 | 22.7 | 9,242 | 8,758 | 67.1 |
| 1938 | 1,587 | 12.1 | 685 | 5.2 | 439 | 3.3 | 2,711 | 20.6 | 9,068 | 8,576 | 65.2 |
| 1939 | 1,741 | 13.1 | 825 | 6.2 | 484 | 3.6 | 3,050 | 23.0 | 9,631 | 9,129 | 68.8 |
| 1940 | 1,791 | 13.4 | 809 | 6.0 | 489 | 3.6 | 3,089 | 23.0 | 9,735 | 9,235 | 68.9 |
| 1941 | 2,173 | 16.2 | 1,029 | 7.7 | 689 | 5.2 | 3,891 | 29.1 | 10,656 | 10,174 | 76.1 |
| 1942 | 1,858 | 13.9 | 870 | 6.5 | 659 | 4.9 | 3,387 | 25.4 | 9,769 | 9,293 | 69.7 |
| 1943 | 1,643 | 12.6 | 727 | 5.6 | 722 | 5.5 | 3,092 | 23.7 | 8,878 | 8,488 | 65.0 |
| 1944 | 1,781 | 13.7 | 775 | 5.9 | 728 | 5.6 | 3,283 | 25.2 | 8,914 | 8,522 | 65.4 |
| 1945 | 1,579 | 12.1 | 736 | 5.6 | 801 | 6.1 | 3,116 | 23.8 | 8,542 | 8,167 | 62.4 |
| 1946 | 1,599 | 11.4 | 905 | 6.4 | 856 | 6.1 | 3,359 | 23.9 | 9,269 | 8,885 | 63.3 |
| 1947 | 2,094 | 14.5 | 974 | 6.7 | 872 | 6.0 | 3,939 | 27.2 | 10,380 | 9,935 | 68.7 |
| 1948 | 1,913 | 13.0 | 1,036 | 7.0 | 813 | 5.5 | 3,762 | 25.6 | 10,410 | 9,960 | 67.7 |
| 1949 | 1,640 | 11.0 | 850 | 5.7 | 954 | 6.4 | 3,443 | 23.0 | 10,176 | 9,715 | 64.9 |
| 1950 | 1,661 | 10.9 | 1,042 | 6.8 | 1,165 | 7.6 | 3,868 | 25.4 | 11,223 | 10,738 | 70.6 |
| 1951 | 1,353 | 8.8 | 1,032 | 6.7 | 1,155 | 7.5 | 3,540 | 23.1 | 10,379 | 9,913 | 64.7 |
| 1952 3/ | 1,203 | 7.7 | 914 | 5.9 | 1,236 | 8.0 | 3,353 | 21.6 | 10,672 | 10,181 | 65.5 |

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufactures (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products. 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 10.- Domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils, margarine, shortening and tall oil and use of fats and oils in various products

| Item | Average 1937-41 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| PRIMARY FATS AND OILS, classified by principal use - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter | 2,194 | 2,217 | 1,791 | 1,853 | 1,635 | 1,510 | 1,628 | 1,486 | 1,581 | 1,648 | 1,506 | 1,387 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat | 1,659 | 1,806 | 1,883 | 1,957 | 1,722 | 1,664 | 1,929 | 1,987 | 1,910 | 2,112 | 2,144 | 2,094 |
| Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow | 210 | 283 | 229 | 220 | 204 | 118 | 181 | 130 | 145 | 158 | 132 | 146 |
| Total edible animal fats | 4,063 | 4,306 | 3,903 | 4,030 | 3,561 | 3,292 | 3,738 | 3,603 | 3,636 | 3,918 | 3,782 | 3,627 |
| Corn oil | 164 | 263 | 239 | 218 | 206 | 195 | 254 | 194 | 227 | 242 | 234 | 226 |
| Cottonseed oil | 1,552 | 1,401 | 1,314 | 1,138 | 1,230 | 1,185 | 1,111 | 1,370 | 1,584 | 1,602 | 1,148 | 1,359 |
| Olive oil, edible | 53 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 38 | 26 | 77 | 32 | 62 |
| Peanut oil | 98 | 93 | 124 | 128 | 119 | 124 | 147 | 152 | 104 | 118 | 123 | 96 |
| Soybean oil | 400 | 711 | 1,134 | 1,230 | 1,265 | 1,409 | 1,451 | 1,472 | 1,533 | 1,771 | 1,842 | 2,299 |
| Total edible vegetable oils | 2,267 | 2,484 | 2,828 | 2,721 | 2,833 | 2,925 | 2,981 | 3,226 | 3,474 | 3,810 | 3,379 | 4,042 |
| Soap | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tallow, inedible and grease, excluding wool grease 2/ | 1,158 | 1,854 | 1,759 | 1,923 | 1,839 | 1,677 | 1,882 | 1,782 | 1,666 | 3/1,807 | 3/1,660 | 1,541 |
| Palm oil | 275 | 128 | 65 | 60 | 72 | 51 | 43 | 51 | 57 | 2/44 | 2/40 | 2/34 |
| Fish oils | 203 | 154 | 175 | 179 | 255 | 131 | 157 | 93 | 122 | 121 | 91 | 83 |
| Marine mammal oil | 59 | 20 | 30 | 23 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 4/32 | 31 | 48 |
| Olive oil, inedible and foots | 25 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7/ | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total slow-lathering oils | 1,720 | 2,161 | 2,035 | 2,188 | 2,183 | 1,876 | 2,094 | 1,947 | 1,870 | 2,008 | 1,826 | 1,710 |
| Babassu oil | 46 | 34 | 24 | 13 | 35 | 44 | 18 | 39 | 33 | 39 | 41 | 9 |
| Coconut oil | 604 | 202 | 196 | 202 | 159 | 326 | 2/784 | 666 | 2/528 | 2/547 | 2/517 | 2/535 |
| Other lauric-acid oils 5/ | 49 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 42 | 35 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 27 | 14 | 8 |
| Total lauric-acid oils | 699 | 242 | 225 | 221 | 236 | 405 | 812 | 725 | 582 | 613 | 572 | 552 |
| Drying-oil products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castor oil, dehydrated 6/ | N.A. | N.A. | 16 | 86 | 55 | 33 | 33 | 48 | 37 | 47 | 24 | 17 |
| Linseed oil | 610 | 832 | 780 | 703 | 640 | 681 | 575 | 600 | 444 | 595 | 699 | 553 |
| Oiticica oil | 14 | 9 | 2/4 | 11 | 19 | 25 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Tung oil | 96 | 2/12 | 2/12 | 2/10 | 23 | 36 | 106 | 130 | 103 | 109 | 61 | 51 |
| Perilla oil | 32 | 3 | 2 | 2/1 | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | 7/ | --- | --- | --- |
| Total drying oils | 752 | 856 | 814 | 811 | 737 | 775 | 727 | 791 | 596 | 763 | 796 | 632 |
| Other industrial products | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neat's-foot oil | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Wool grease | 11 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 15 |
| Cod oil and fish-liver oils | 55 | 15 | 23 | 26 | 30 | 23 | 17 | 22 | 25 | 31 | 29 | 34 |
| Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 8/ | 89 | 155 | 83 | 115 | 110 | 62 | 83 | 80 | 93 | 4/116 | 150 | 165 |
| Rapeseed oil | 10 | 20 | 18 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Other vegetable oils 9/ | 11 | 26 | 8 | 46 | 55 | 14 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 17 | -18 |
| Total | 182 | 239 | 153 | 233 | 235 | 135 | 136 | 148 | 148 | 198 | 219 | 203 |
| Grand total, primary fats and oils | 9,684 | 10,288 | 9,958 | 10,204 | 9,785 | 9,409 | 10,486 | 10,441 | 10,305 | 11,310 | 10,575 | 10,767 |
| MARGARINE, fat content 10/ | 286 | 296 | 409 | 405 | 437 | 437 | 585 | 723 | 695 | 757 | 842 | 1,035 |
| SHORTENING | 1,414 | 1,294 | 1,335 | 1,359 | 1,398 | 1,427 | 1,333 | 1,419 | 1,447 | 1,675 | 1,393 | 1,609 |
| TALL OIL | 11/41 | 57 | 119 | 154 | 190 | 196 | 177 | 214 | 186 | 286 | 324 | 270 |
| Fats and oils used in: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other edible products 12/ | 952 | 1,046 | 890 | 908 | 854 | 881 | 1,000 | 1,064 | 1,171 | 1,338 | 1,204 | 1,388 |
| Soap 13/ | 1,883 | 2,061 | 1,985 | 2,304 | 2,121 | 1,857 | 2,347 | 2,122 | 1,833 | 1,873 | 1,594 | 1,442 |
| Drying oils | 850 | 974 | 890 | 911 | 874 | 925 | 984 | 1,046 | 860 | 1,053 | 1,055 | 936 |
| Other industrial products 13/ | 529 | 704 | 833 | 852 | 938 | 865 | 881 | 821 | 965 | 1,176 | 1,180 | 1,266 |

Except as otherwise noted, computed from data on production, stocks, imports, exports, and shipments to U. S. Territories, from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Factory consumption, Bureau of the Census. Coconut oil in 1949-52 also includes loss.

3/ Excludes the estimated quantity of lard reported as grease used in soap.

4/ Disappearance data for No. 1 and No. 3 castor and sperm oil derived assuming no change in crude stocks in June-August 1950. Stock figures were withheld by Census in these months to make it impossible to calculate reasonably accurate figures for stockpiles of these strategic oils.

5/ Palm-kernel oil only, 1937 and 1938; beginning 1939, palm-kernel, murumuru-kernel, tucum-kernel and ouricury-kernel oils.

6/ Factory production, adjusted for changes in stocks, converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88. Beginning 1949 no conversion made.

7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

8/ Beginning 1943, total domestic disappearance of castor oil minus disappearance of dehydrated castor oil.

9/ Computed from data on production, imports, exports and factory and warehouse stocks of cashew-nut kernel oil, cashew-nut shell liquid (oil), hempseed oil, Japan wax (tallow), sesame oil, sunflower oil, teaseed oil, vegetable tallow, and minor domestic vegetable oils. The computation also includes (1) exports of vegetable oils not reported separately and (2) shipments to U. S. Territories of all vegetable oils. The large disappearance in 1942, 1944, and 1945 was mainly sunflower oil.

10/ Based mainly on reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue prior to July 1950. Beginning July 1950, based on Bureau of the Census data.

11/ 1941 only.

12/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

13/ Fat equivalent of soap used in manufactures (rubber, textiles, etc.) is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products."

N. A.- Not available.

Table 11.- Supply and disposition of fats and oils

| Item | Calendar year | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average: 1937-41 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 1/ |
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| Production from domestic materials, including oil equivalent of domestic oilseeds exported for crushing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food fats and oils | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter: Creamery | 1,780 | 1,764 | 1,674 | 1,489 | 1,364 | 1,171 | 1,329 | 1,210 | 1,412 | 1,386 | 1,203 | 1,206 |
| Farm | 431 | 366 | 342 | 330 | 336 | 331 | 311 | 293 | 276 | 262 | 249 | 229 |
| Total (actual weight) | 2,211 | 2,130 | 2,015 | 1,818 | 1,699 | 1,502 | 1,640 | 1,504 | 1,688 | 1,648 | 1,452 | 1,435 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federally inspected | 1,224 | 1,724 | 2,080 | 2,367 | 1,311 | 1,344 | 1,722 | 1,680 | 1,923 | 2,009 | 2,225 | 2,234 |
| Other | 719 | 676 | 785 | 687 | 755 | 792 | 680 | 641 | 611 | 622 | 639 | 653 |
| Total | 1,942 | 2,401 | 2,865 | 3,054 | 2,066 | 2,136 | 2,402 | 2,321 | 2,534 | 2,631 | 2,864 | 2,887 |
| Edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil | 213 | 277 | 259 | 198 | 202 | 124 | 184 | 137 | 2/169 | 2/175 | 2/146 | 2/183 |
| Total edible animal fats | 4,366 | 4,807 | 5,139 | 5,070 | 3,967 | 3,761 | 4,227 | 3,962 | 4,391 | 4,454 | 4,462 | 4,505 |
| Corn oil | 155 | 248 | 239 | 211 | 205 | 198 | 247 | 203 | 224 | 248 | 232 | 232 |
| Cottonseed oil | 1,472 | 1,386 | 1,313 | 1,132 | 1,273 | 966 | 1,117 | 1,464 | 1,784 | 1,606 | 1,417 | 1,708 |
| Olive oil, edible | 6 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Peanut oil | 87 | 77 | 153 | 3/109 | 3/103 | 110 | 141 | 157 | 178 | 145 | 181 | 105 |
| Peanuts (shelled), oil equivalent of exports for crushing 4/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 75 | 171 | 140 | 22 | 21 | --- |
| Soybean oil | 419 | 762 | 1,234 | 1,246 | 1,392 | 1,454 | 1,542 | 1,604 | 1,859 | 2,075 | 2,473 | 2,478 |
| Soybeans, oil equivalent of exports 5/ | 31 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 62 | 26 | 23 | 63 | 228 | 187 | 241 | 232 |
| Total edible vegetable oils | 2,170 | 2,483 | 2,961 | 2,709 | 3,039 | 2,764 | 3,148 | 3,665 | 4,420 | 4,284 | 4,567 | 4,759 |
| Soap fats and oils | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inedible tallow and greases | 1,167 | 1,742 | 1,649 | 1,943 | 1,751 | 1,658 | 2,023 | 1,940 | 2,132 | 2,272 | 2,252 | 2,318 |
| Fish and marine mammal oils (excluding cod and liver oils) | 238 | 148 | 168 | 206 | 180 | 146 | 122 | 125 | 130 | 163 | 137 | 119 |
| Total soap fats and oils | 1,405 | 1,890 | 1,817 | 2,149 | 1,931 | 1,804 | 2,145 | 2,065 | 2,262 | 2,435 | 2,389 | 2,437 |
| Drying oils | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed oil 6/ | 277 | 699 | 715 | 732 | 452 | 511 | 450 | 705 | 742 | 750 | 759 | 545 |
| Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports 7/ | --- | 8/ | 8/ | 8/ | 8/ | 8/ | 8/ | 33 | 62 | 71 | 74 | 37 |
| Tung oil | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 23 | 13 | 22 |
| Total drying oils | 279 | 701 | 720 | 735 | 462 | 523 | 463 | 754 | 826 | 844 | 846 | 604 |
| Other industrial, including cod and fish-liver oils | 18 | 36 | 31 | 33 | 41 | 35 | 37 | 36 | 23 | 30 | 31 | 36 |
| Grand total | 8,239 | 9,917 | 10,668 | 10,695 | 9,438 | 8,887 | 10,022 | 10,482 | 11,922 | 12,047 | 12,294 | 12,341 |
| Stocks of primary fats and oils, January 1, 9/ | 2,218 | 2,272 | 10/2,018 | 2,151 | 2,156 | 1,726 | 1,266 | 1,293 | 1,654 | 2,125 | 11/1,945 | 11/2,291 |
| Imports of oil and factory production of oil from imported materials 9/ 12/ | 1,974 | 996 | 929 | 990 | 902 | 819 | 1,363 | 1,266 | 1,088 | 1,320 | 1,161 | 1,000 |
| Total supply | 12,430 | 13,185 | 13,615 | 13,837 | 12,496 | 11,432 | 12,651 | 13,041 | 14,664 | 15,492 | 15,400 | 15,632 |
| Exports, reexports, and shipments to U. S. Territories 9/ 13/ | 479 | 946 | 1,621 | 1,669 | 1,198 | 920 | 995 | 989 | 2,343 | 2,127 | 2,513 | 2,343 |
| Stocks of primary fats and oils, December 31, 9/ | 2,303 | 2,009 | 2,151 | 2,156 | 1,726 | 1,266 | 1,293 | 1,684 | 2,125 | 11/1,945 | 11/2,291 | 11/2,567 |
| Domestic disappearance 14/ | 9,647 | 10,206 | 9,733 | 10,085 | 9,609 | 9,291 | 10,352 | 10,357 | 10,130 | 11,180 | 10,445 | 10,679 |
| Military procurement, excluding relief | 48 | 505 | 948 | 1,264 | 1,167 | 122 | 105 | 115 | 113 | 127 | 248 | 235 |
| Civilian disappearance | 9,599 | 9,701 | 8,785 | 8,821 | 8,443 | 9,169 | 10,247 | 10,242 | 10,017 | 11,053 | 10,197 | 10,444 |
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| Civilian disappearance per person (fat content): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food | 45.5 | 44.3 | 41.3 | 40.2 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 45.1 | 41.6 | 43.9 |
| Nonfood | 23.7 | 25.4 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 27.2 | 25.6 | 23.0 | 25.4 | 23.1 | 21.6 |
| Total | 69.2 | 69.7 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 62.4 | 63.3 | 68.7 | 67.7 | 64.9 | 70.6 | 64.7 | 65.5 |

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1/ Preliminary. 2/ Excludes tallow used in pressing. 3/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts. 4/ Oil equivalent calculated at 43 percent of actual weight. 5/ Oil equivalent calculated as 9 pounds per bushel before October 1947; 9.5 pounds from October 1947 to September 1948; 9.8 pounds since September 1948. 6/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imports of flaxseed. 7/ Oil equivalent calculated at 19.7 pounds per bushel in 1948 and 19.8 pounds per bushel beginning 1949. 8/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 9/ Crude basis prior to 1949, beginning 1949 crude and refined are added together as such. 10/ Beginning January 1, 1943, stocks of dehydrated castor oil are included. 11/ Excludes Government stockpiles of crude coconut, crude palm, sperm, and No. 1 and No. 3 castor oils. 12/ Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content and in 1949-52 also include stearic acid and other fatty acids. 13/ Exports include margarine, shortening and soap in terms of fat content; oil equivalent of soybeans, flaxseed and shelled peanuts for crushing abroad; procurement by the Army for European relief; procurement by the American Red Cross; and exports through private relief agencies, 1947-1952. In 1949-52, exports also include vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids and foots and soapstock. 14/ Adjusted for changes in stocks of margarine and shortening, Government stocks of lard in transit to warehouses and ports, and cold-storage stocks of butter held by the Army. 1949-1952 are also adjusted for changes in stocks of vegetable stearine, oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids and foots and soapstocks, but no adjustment was made for changes in stocks of margarine before 1951.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Grand totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 12.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

| Items grouped by major use | Production 1/ | | | | Stocks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1952 | 1953 | | | Feb. 28 | | 1953 | |
| | Jan.-Feb. | Jan.-Feb. | January | February | 1951 | 1952 | Jan. 31 | Feb. 28 |
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. |
| PRIMARY FATS AND OILS | | | | | | | | |
| Food fats and oils | | | | | | | | |
| Butter 2/ | 156.8 | 208.9 | 106.1 | 102.8 | 52.5 | 7.9 | 85.7 | 99.6 |
| Lard and rendered pork fat 3/ | 542.0 | 460.0 | 270.0 | 190.0 | 158.6 | 138.2 | 241.8 | 241.9 |
| Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow | 33.2 | 33.8 | 15.2 | 18.6 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 13.2 | 12.8 |
| Total edible animal fats | 732.0 | 702.7 | 391.3 | 311.4 | 221.4 | 157.2 | 340.7 | 354.3 |
| Corn oil | 36.9 | 41.4 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 18.7 | 13.6 | 21.5 | 20.8 |
| Cottonseed oil | 394.6 | 391.7 | 211.1 | 180.5 | 292.5 | 558.2 | 806.3 | 894.5 |
| Olive oil, edible | 2.4 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 11.7 | 16.0 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| Peanut oil | 25.6 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 29.9 | 12.0 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| Soybean oil | 456.6 | 431.4 | 231.0 | 200.4 | 201.7 | 343.6 | 253.3 | 244.6 |
| Total edible vegetable oils | 916.1 | 876.9 | 469.3 | 407.7 | 554.5 | 943.4 | 1,093.2 | 1,171.7 |
| Soap fats and oils | | | | | | | | |
| Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/ | 407.9 | 435.9 | 233.8 | 202.1 | 282.9 | 346.5 | 410.7 | 406.1 |
| Palm oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 26.0 | 29.8 | 17.2 | 17.5 |
| Fish oil | .9 | 1.3 | .7 | .6 | 47.4 | 44.7 | 59.4 | 49.5 |
| Whale and seal oils | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | .6 | .8 | .7 |
| Olive oil, inedible and foots | 5/ | --- | --- | --- | 6.7 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Coconut oil | 75.6 | 58.7 | 34.5 | 24.2 | 105.0 | 91.2 | 52.8 | 38.5 |
| Total soap fats | 484.4 | 495.9 | 269.0 | 226.9 | 468.0 | 517.6 | 544.1 | 515.5 |
| Drying oils | | | | | | | | |
| Castor oil, dehydrated | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Linseed oil | 90.9 | 92.6 | 51.3 | 41.3 | 644.6 | 702.8 | 681.5 | 678.8 |
| Oiticica oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6.2 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Tung oil | 8.2 | 14.3 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 38.1 | 17.1 | 18.9 | 21.3 |
| Total drying oils | 101.7 | 109.5 | 60.0 | 49.4 | 699.0 | 731.3 | 707.9 | 707.2 |
| Other industrial oils and fats | | | | | | | | |
| Neat's-foot oil | .4 | .3 | .2 | .1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .8 | .8 |
| Sperm-oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11.5 | 20.6 | 11.2 | 10.7 |
| Wool grease | 1.3 | 1.6 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .6 | .5 | .5 |
| Cod oil and fish-liver oils | .3 | .2 | .1 | .1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| Castor oil, No.1 and No.3 6/ | 10.2 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 25.7 | 24.0 | 26.3 | 22.6 |
| Rapeseed oil | 7/ | --- | --- | --- | 4.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Other vegetable oils | 2.7 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 14.5 | 20.3 | 24.5 | 24.4 |
| Total | 14.9 | 16.9 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 66.4 | 77.1 | 72.1 | 67.7 |
| Grand total 8/ | 9/2,354.8 | 9/2,304.1 | 1,198.6 | 1,003.4 | 2,009.3 | 2,426.6 | 2,758.1 | 2,816.2 |
| From domestic materials | 9/2,265.7 | 9/2,232.3 | 1,157.2 | 973.0 | | | | |
| From imported materials | 89.2 | 71.8 | 41.4 | 30.4 | | | | |
| FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| Margarine 10/ -- Colored | 210.6 | 226.5 | 118.6 | 107.9 | 10.2 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 16.0 |
| Uncolored | 31.6 | 14.1 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Total | 242.2 | 240.6 | 126.6 | 114.0 | 14.9 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 18.1 |
| Shortening | 259.4 | 276.7 | 141.9 | 134.9 | 99.6 | 91.9 | 88.0 | 97.3 |
| Tall oil | 56.9 | 53.0 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 50.3 | 83.3 | 85.6 | 84.1 |

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in January-February 1952 totaled 469.0 million pounds, January-February 1953 totaled 392.2 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)

5/ Included in "Other vegetable oils."

6/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

9/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 103.5 million pounds in January-February 1952; 102.1 million pounds in January-February 1953.

10/ Beginning July 1950 stocks held at production plants only.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 13.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

| Item | Imports for consumption | | | | Exports 1/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1952 | 1953 | | | 1952 | 1953 | | |
| | Jan.-Feb. | Jan.-Feb. | Jan. | Feb. | Jan.-Feb. | Jan.-Feb. | Jan. | Feb. |
| | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. | Mil.lb. |
| Food fats and oils | | | | | | | | |
| Butter | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | .2 | .1 | 2/ | 2/ |
| Lard | --- | --- | --- | --- | 196.8 | 96.7 | 50.9 | 45.9 |
| Oleo oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | .8 | 1.1 | .6 | .5 |
| Oleo stock | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4.2 | 1.2 | .6 | .6 |
| Stearine, animal, edible | --- | --- | --- | --- | .3 | .3 | .1 | .2 |
| Tallow, edible | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | .7 | 1.2 | .7 | .5 |
| Total, edible animal fats | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 203.0 | 100.6 | 52.9 | 47.7 |
| Cottonseed oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 24.8 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Cottonseed (15.5 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | .9 |
| Olive oil, edible | 7.0 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 4.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Peanut oil | --- | 2/ | --- | 2/ | 3.6 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Peanuts, shelled (43 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Soybean oil | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | 46.0 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| Soybeans (16.7 percent) 3/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 34.2 | 57.6 | 35.2 | 22.4 |
| Stearine, vegetable oil, winter | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | .1 | 2/ | .1 |
| Other vegetable oils | 2/ | .7 | .3 | .4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Total, edible vegetable oils | 7.0 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 115.2 | 81.5 | 48.2 | 33.4 |
| Soap fats and oils | | | | | | | | |
| Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal | 4.9 | 1.5 | .7 | .8 | 4.5 | 14.8 | 3.5 | 11.3 |
| Greases | .2 | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 19.2 | 16.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 |
| Marine mammal oils | 10.8 | .3 | .1 | .2 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Foots and soap stock, including olive oil | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | .3 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Palm oil | 24.9 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ |
| Tallow, inedible | --- | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 102.6 | 145.4 | 68.6 | 76.8 |
| Total, slow-lathering oils | 40.8 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 126.6 | 179.1 | 81.8 | 97.3 |
| Babassu oil | 1.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Babassu kernels (63 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Coconut oil | 8.9 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 3.6 | .7 | 2.9 |
| Copra (63 percent) | 89.4 | 58.7 | 33.5 | 25.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Palm kernel oil | 2.1 | 10.8 | 4.6 | 6.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tucum kernels (43 percent) | .1 | 2/ | --- | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total, lauric-acid oils | 102.4 | 85.6 | 48.9 | 36.7 | 6.5 | 3.6 | .7 | 2.9 |
| Drying oils | | | | | | | | |
| Flaxseed (35.4 percent) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6.6 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Linseed oil | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | --- | 2.4 | .4 | .3 | .2 |
| Oiticica oil | .9 | .9 | .4 | .4 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tung oil | 3.0 | .4 | --- | .4 | .7 | .1 | --- | .1 |
| Total | 3.9 | 1.3 | .4 | .8 | 9.7 | .7 | .4 | .4 |
| Other industrial oils and fats | | | | | | | | |
| Cashew nut shell liquid (oil) | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | .8 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Castor oil | 13.4 | 16.6 | 11.2 | 5.3 | .1 | .1 | 2/ | 2/ |
| Castor beans (45 percent) | 14.7 | 15.1 | 9.1 | 6.0 | | --- | --- | --- |
| Fish-liver oils, medicinal | 4.3 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2/ | .1 | 2/ | 2/ |
| Neat's-foot oil and stock | 2/ | .1 | 2/ | .1 | .1 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Rapeseed oil | 1.3 | .7 | .2 | .5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wool grease | .7 | 1.9 | .9 | 1.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible | 2/ | .2 | 2/ | .1 | .5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | .8 |
| Total | 35.7 | 41.1 | 24.8 | 16.1 | .7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | .8 |
| Other products (fat content) | | | | | | | | |
| Margarine 5/ | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | .4 | .4 | .2 | .2 |
| Shortening | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | 1.0 | .9 | .4 | .5 |
| Cooking and salad oils | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.2 | .2 | .1 | .2 |
| Salad products 6/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | .2 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| Soap | 2/ | .1 | .1 | .1 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Fatty acids | .6 | .6 | .2 | .4 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Total | .6 | .7 | .3 | .5 | 13.8 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Grand total 7/ | 191.0 | 143.1 | 81.6 | 61.5 | 475.4 | 376.0 | 189.6 | 186.3 |
| Tall oil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7.4 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 3.4 |

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipments.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ From 1950 through September 1952, 16.3 percent.

4/ Not reported separately.

5/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

6/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.

7/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 14.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils, March 1953 with comparisons

| Item | 1947-49=100 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March | | 1953 | | |
| | 1951 | 1952 | January | February | March |
| All fats and oils | 105 | 79 | 77 | 77 | 80 |
| All fats and oils, except butter | 111 | 55 | 62 | 61 | 66 |
| Grouped by origin: | | | | | |
| Animal fats | 102 | 90 | 79 | 79 | 80 |
| Vegetable oils, domestic | 105 | 58 | 67 | 67 | 71 |
| Vegetable oils, foreign | 122 | 73 | 95 | 97 | 108 |
| Grouped by use: | | | | | |
| Butter | 98 | 108 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| Butter, seasonally adjusted | 96 | 106 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Lard | 99 | 59 | 40 | 44 | 50 |
| Food fats other than butter | 110 | 56 | 68 | 68 | 73 |
| Food fats other than butter and lard | 111 | 56 | 69 | 69 | 74 |
| All edible fats and oils | 102 | 90 | 86 | 86 | 88 |
| Soap fats | 113 | 41 | 49 | 49 | 56 |
| Drying oils | 107 | 86 | 76 | 75 | 76 |
| Other industrial | 120 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 65 |
| All industrial | 111 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 62 |
| Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing: | | | | | |
| Crude | 111 | 56 | 70 | 70 | 76 |
| Refined | 111 | 63 | 77 | 70 | 80 |
| End products | 108 | 79 | 83 | 83 | 84 |

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 15.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, March 1953 with comparisons

| Item | Unit | March | | 1953 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951 | 1952 | January | February | March |
| | | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Castor beans, Brazilian ports | Long ton | 289.00 | 220.00 | 195.00 | 170.00 | 165.00 |
| Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast | Short ton | 275.00 | 127.50 | 225.00 | 218.75 | 253.00 |
| Cottonseed, United States average | Short ton | 103.00 | 61.50 | 65.30 | 64.50 | 63.60 |
| Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis | Bushel | 4.89 | 4.16 | 4.04 | 3.90 | 3.94 |
| Flaxseed, United States average | Bushel | 4.59 | 3.88 | 3.70 | 3.54 | 3.63 |
| Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points* | 100 lb. | 17.00 | 21.88 | 20.75 | 20.25 | 20.00 |
| Peanuts, United States average | 100 lb. | 10.80 | 10.40 | 10.90 | 11.00 | 11.10 |
| Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago | Bushel | --- | --- | 2.83 | 2.82 | --- |
| Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points | Bushel | 3.25 | 2.88 | 2.85 | 2.82 | 2.94 |
| Soybeans, United States average | Bushel | 3.10 | 2.76 | 2.69 | 2.63 | 2.81 |
| | | | | Oilseed Meals 1/ | | |
| Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/ | Short ton | 64.90 | 83.20 | 86.00 | 87.60 | 88.10 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis. | Short ton | 81.25 | 83.50 | 82.40 | 78.25 | 74.60 |
| Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago. | Short ton | 90.45 | --- | 90.60 | 85.65 | 83.80 |
| Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis 3/ | Short ton | 69.50 | 72.50 | 86.40 | 78.00 | 72.05 |
| Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York | Short ton | 84.75 | 87.70 | 106.00 | 105.00 | 90.60 |
| Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills | Short ton | 67.50 | 84.75 | 83.55 | 80.15 | 75.75 |
| Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago 4/. | Short ton | 79.65 | 87.00 | 80.10 | 78.10 | 79.10 |
| Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur 4/ | Short ton | 67.00 | 74.00 | 67.90 | 64.90 | 66.40 |

1/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis. 3/ 34 percent prior to July 1950. 4/ 41 percent prior to July 1950.

* This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal. Chicago edition, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

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